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HON. S. W. McCLEARY,

People's Party Candidate for Judge of the Kansas Court of Appeals.

Many of our readers will recognize in the above a picture of a gentleman who for seven years was a resident of this county.

The Declaration of Independence (Modernized).

BY JUDGE G. WEBB BERTRAM.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one nation to adopt a monetary system for itself, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station in that respect, to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should call or promote an International council. We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all nations are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain national rights, that among these is the right to coin money provided the other nations agree to it; that to secure this right International agreements have been suggested, deriving these just powers from the consent of creditor nations to debtor nations; that whenever the monetary system of a government becomes destructive of the property of its people, it is the right of the rulers in authority over said nation, to call and promote the meeting of an International council, to the end that they may find relief through a return to a monetary system upon which such government was founded. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that where one nation has destroyed half of its money at the dictates of its creditors, it is very foolish. All experience hath shown that it is better to suffer the terrible evils flowing therefrom than to attempt to manage its own financial system itself for its own people without the aid of an International agreement. But when a long train of disasters overtake the people of a nation, invariably traceable to the same cause, a lack of sufficient redemption money, causing their real estate and personal property to shrink to one half its former value, causing banks to close their doors and suspend payment, causing factories to close from want of patronage, causing the chimneys to grow cold, the fires in furnaces to go out, poor families to be turned adrift and the highways of the United States to be crowded with tramps, it is the right, it is the duty, of those in authority over said nation to call an International council, and get an agreement P. D. Q. Such has been the patient suffering of the people of the United States, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present gold standard of finance. The history of the gold standard throughout the world, and especially in this nation, is a history of repeated injuries, bankruptcies, idle laborers, and unprofitable production. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

Silver was demonetized in 1873 and in 1873 commenced a panic such as this people never saw before. We had abundance of tariff, yet the chimneys cooled, the fires in the furnaces went out, and the highways of the nation were crowded with tramps and this lasted to 1879.

Silver was partially restored to life by the Bland-Allison act of 1878 when the panic let up, gold coin commenced to return to our shores and come out of its hiding places, so that in the words of a certain letter of acceptance this nation never saw a more prosperous period than from 1880 to 1892. And yet no tinkering with the tariff

was indulged in during that period until the McKinley act of 1890.

On the 20th day of February, 1893, Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, ordered the plates to be engraved for a bond issue, and his successor John G. Carlisle actually sold bonds in time of peace to get gold when there was abundance of silver to pay in.

That all the obligations of government are payable in coin save gold certificates and yet they did not use silver.

That on the day of 1893 silver was finally and entirely denied coinage as money.

That following each and every blow to silver, the price of all other commodities has fallen, laborers have been turned adrift and riots, strikes lockouts have been more frequent. Following the last death blow to silver when congress was called in special session to deal it, we have according to the letter of acceptance of one of the leading candidates, "hard times and financial and industrial depression."

In every stage of these disasters we have appealed for silver to be restored to its money functions beside gold as our fathers placed it, but the other nations have not seen it that way, and have not yet agreed that we may restore it. We therefore the people of these United States in our several polling places assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people, the farmers, laborers, mechanics and small tradesmen of this nation, solemnly publish and declare, that the United States, are and of right ought to be, free and independent in managing their financial affairs, that they have full power to coin both gold and silver and make them redemption money, and we will do so without waiting for the consent of any other nation. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor: Washington, North Dakota, Michigan, Idaho, Nebraska, South Dakota, Illinois, Ohio, Nevada, Colorado, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, West Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, Montana, Minnesota, Oregon, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, California, Utah, Kansas, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida.

The gold democratic convention was one of the greatest in the history of our country. The expressions of patriotism kindle the sympathy of every loyal American.—*Hiawatha World*.

That convention denounced Governor McKinley and the republican party and declared that the republican tariff policy is responsible for the empty treasury and hard times. It may have been a political necessity to engineer that Palmer and Buckner Indianapolis convention, but when republican newspapers say it "was one of the greatest in the history of our country" and that its "expressions of patriotism kindle the sympathy of every loyal American," it is pouring on taffy ad nauseum, and is not only calculated to disgust republican but it will fail to fool any democrats.—*Atchison Champion*.

J. J. Stewart, president of the Ft. Scott board of police commissioners, who recently sent his resignation to Gov. Morrill, has asked that his name be stricken from the roll of the First Methodist church of that city, of which he was a trustee, and announces that he will withdraw his resignation as a police commissioner. The quarterly conference of the church recently passed a resolution calling upon Stewart and Secretary Lyon, who is also a methodist, to enforce the prohibitory law, and thus relieve the church of the embarrassment occasioned by the appellation, "Methodist joints" given to Ft. Scott saloons.—Mr. Stewart thereupon sent his resignation to the governor, but was induced to withdraw it and give up his church rather than his job.

BRYAN AT ST. LOUIS.

At three great mass meetings held at St. Louis recently, W. J. Bryan, the democratic and people's party nominee for president, addressed between 30,000 and 35,000 people. At each of the three meetings he was greeted with prolonged cheers and at frequent intervals during each of his speeches the enthusiastic populace gave vent to uproarious applause. The nominee was met at the train by an immense crowd. He was escorted to the Planters hotel, where he had dinner, and then went to Concordia park, the Auditorium and Sportsman's park, and at each place in turn he made a speech. So great was the crowd that hundreds were turned away at each place.

AT CONCORDIA PARK.

When Mr. Bryan and his escort stepped upon the platform at Concordia park, the great throng arose and for several minutes shouted and cheered. Upon being introduced, Mr. Bryan said in part:

Ladies and Gentlemen—We are entering upon a memorable campaign, a campaign which means a great deal of good or ill to the people of this country, and in that campaign there is one great overshadowing issue, and upon that issue people are divided. There are some who believe that the maintenance of a gold standard until foreign nations come to our relief is an absolute necessity for the welfare of this country. There are those on the other hand who believe with us that the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation is absolutely essential to national prosperity. (Great applause.)

I desire to submit a few arguments tonight in behalf of the restoration of free coinage. (Applause). Now, I want to submit for your consideration two or three propositions and I believe that they are so clear and so plain that every one of you can recognize the force of them. In the first place I call your attention to the fact that the republican party in its platform and through its public men is making no effort to supply the people of the United States with a sufficient amount of money to do business with. If I were to tell you that a grown person could wear the clothes of a child you would think me foolish. If I were to tell you that a grown person could live on the food necessary to sustain life in a child you would call me foolish, and yet they call those men financiers who assume that the people growing in population can survive on a money decreasing in its amount. (Applause and three cheers for Bryan were given). I want you to remember now the figures which I am going to read to you. These figures are taken from a government publication issued on the first day of July, 1896.

SOME OFFICIAL FIGURES.

In this government publication, issued by the treasury department on the first of July, 1896, I find a statement of the amount of money of all kinds in circulation among the people for the various years. Let me call your attention to the amount given here for the years of 1894, '95 and '96. In 1894 the amount of money in circulation was \$1,660,000,000. In 1895 that amount of money in circulation had fallen to \$1,601,000,000, a decrease in one year of \$59,000,000. In 1896—and these statements are made on the 30th day of June of each year—the amount in circulation had fallen to \$1,506,000,000. What does it mean? It means that in two years' time, according to the treasury report, the amount of money in circulation among the people has fallen about \$150,000,000 in amount. (Great applause). In other words, in two years' time there has been a decrease of about, or nearly, 10 per cent in the amount of money in circulation among the people. This, my friends, is the treasury report, and this report shows that while the per capita circulation in 1894 was \$24.28 per capita, in 1896 it had fallen to \$21.10 a fall of more than \$3 per capita. (Applause).

Now I have called your attention to this decrease shown in the treasury

report. Let me show you, my friends, that instead of there being a decrease, there ought to have been an increase each year. (Applause).

QUOTES JOHN SHERMAN.

Senator John Sherman made a speech on June 6, 1890, and in the course of that speech he used these words: "If our present currency is estimated at \$1,400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent per annum it would require \$42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population; but as the increase of population is accompanied by still greater rate of increase of wealth and business it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchases of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good the retirement of bank notes and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that \$5,000,000 a year of additional circulation is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in the bill by the issue of treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price."

My friends, he says that we need an increase of something like fifty millions every year, and yet instead of having an annual increase of fifty millions a year, in the last two years we have a decrease of about \$155,000,000 (applause), make a deficit of about \$255,000,000 in the currency of the country. Now, if Mr. Sherman did right in 1890 in saying that the people needed new money every year, then, my friends, I want to ask you why it is that the republican party, in the face of the constant decrease in the circulation of money, has made no provision whatever to satisfy the needs of an increased population. (Great applause). When we talk about these matters our opponents tell us that we do not understand financing. (Laughter and applause). My friends, we understand mathematics, and a man does not have to understand much about mathematics to know that a nation that requires an increase in circulation must suffer if, instead of an increase, it has a decrease in circulation. (Applause). Not only does the republican party make no provision for an increase of the currency to meet the needs of the people, but the republican party has been silent in regard to the manner in which this currency has been contracted. If the republican party succeeds we have every reason to believe that the republican administration will follow the example set by previous administrations and go into contracting the currency instead of increasing it. (Applause).

EFFECTS OF CONTRACTION.

Now, my friends, I want to read you what one of the great statesmen in the country said in regard to the effect of the decrease in currency. If they will not take our word for it, if they say that we are too young and don't know enough about it. (Laughter and applause). I say if those of us who are living now are not to be accepted as authority let me read from one whose name illumines the pages of American history. Henry Clay spoke on this subject away back in '40. Let me quote what he said: "Of all conditions of society that is most averse in which there is a constant and rapid diminution of the amount of the circulation medium; debtors become unable to pay their debts, property falls, the market is glutted, business declines and labor is thrown out of employment. With such a state of things, the imagination goes ahead of the reality. Sellers become numerous from the apprehension that their property now falling will fall still lower; and purchasers, scarce from an unwillingness to make investments with the hazards of almost certain loss. I have already stated that the country is borne down by a weight of debt. If the currency be greatly diminished, as beyond all example it has been, how is this debt to be extinguished? Property, the resource of the debtor relied upon for his payment, will decline in value, and it may happen that a man, who honestly contracts debts on the face of the property which had a value at the time fully adequate to warrant

the debt, will find himself stripped of all his property, and his debt remains unextinguished."

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

These words state the great principle that is as true today as when he uttered those words. If we decrease the amount of money we make dollars dearer and property cheap and if we make property cheap without reducing the debt that hangs over the property we extinguish the equity of redemption and summon the sheriff to take charge of the property in the interest of the creditor. (Great applause). The very condition which Henry Clay described as following a contraction of the currency, that very condition we see today. We find the contraction of the currency shown by the reports of the treasury department. We find property falling in value. We find labor out of employment; we find business paralyzed; we find that men do not want to invest in property for fear they will lose; everybody wants to invest in money, because money is the only thing that is rising. This, my friends, is the condition which confronts us. Have we not a right to look this condition in the face. We demand of our opponents an answer to this question: "How are you going to provide what the people need?" They propose no plan. Why not? Because the policies of the republican party are dominated by Wall street where they do not want money plenty. (Applause). Not only are their policies dominated by Wall street but, my friends, they are not willing even to let Wall street have the final say, because they make in their platform the declaration that we must go across the ocean to find out what other nations will do. (Applause).

In conclusion Mr. Bryan urged his hearers to consider and study carefully the issues involved and to vote to protect their own interests and the interests of their country.

THE OTHER MEETINGS.

While Mr. Bryan was addressing the meeting at Sportsman's park, the platform upon which he stood gave way and he, together with a dozen distinguished citizens who occupied seats thereon, were precipitated to the ground. Fortunately no one was hurt. The crash caused an uproar and for a time it looked as if a panic would result. There were at least 20,000 people present and the commotion was frightful. Quiet was restored in a few minutes and Mr. Bryan spoke from the judges' stand.

Mr. Bryan's address was very brief, as he was greatly fatigued from his constant speaking throughout the day, and he said little more than to express his gratification that so many people were giving evidence of their lively interest in the campaign.

In the great Auditorium where the republican national convention was held, Mr. Bryan was greeted by over 15,000 people, every seat was occupied, the aisles were packed and thousands were turned away. It was an enthusiastic audience and the nominee, during his short speech, was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause.

From the Kansas City Times.

Bryan's Missouri Campaign.

Bryan, the matchless campaigner, has swept across Missouri, and the state is his. From the Kansas line to the Mississippi the train that bore him sped its way over a roadbed, it might be said, which along nearly half its entire length was flanked by walls of living faces. Eager shouting thousands greeted him at every town, village, station and crossing along the road. Old men and young, women with furrowed faces and younger ones whose bloom had not yet faded under the touch of toil, anxiety or care, and bright-eyed boys and rosy-cheeked girls made up the crowds that thronged to see and hear the fearless tribune of the people in his progress across the state.

His reception at Kansas City, where he addressed two monster gatherings, aggregating 30,000 people, almost as the sun came over the hills, began the day with a fair indication of the enthusiasm and the demonstrations that would greet him as he journeyed eastward. His audiences here were not

confined to workingmen and farmers, but merchants, bankers, members of the learned professions, clerks, shop keepers and others were in evidence, in proportion to their numbers, as numerous as the two classes first named.

At every place where the standard bearer of democracy made stops his train was surrounded by throngs of people impatient to listen to the message of hope and the promise of deliverance from his lips, and anxious to attest their determination to vote for Bryan and the cause of humanity.

The monster demonstration in St. Louis last night, where he delivered four addresses to multitudes in different parts of that city, concluded a tour which, perhaps, has never been equaled in the history of political campaigning.

It will be memorable in the annals of Missouri as long as she remains a sovereign state.

It demonstrates beyond all reasonable doubt that the seventeen votes of this state will be cast for Bryan in the electoral college. It emphasizes the fact that Missouri will roll up the largest majority for William Jennings Bryan she has ever cast for a democratic candidate for president in the past, and that when the chorus of states join in acclamation over his election to the presidency of the United States on the 14th of November, the voice of Missouri will make itself as audible in the shouting as will that of any of her sisters.

How A Farmer Figures Out His Wheat Business.

AOHA, KANSAS,
Sept. 6, 1896.

EDITOR HERALD:—It is a stock argument of the republicans, that if we get double prices we will have to pay double for what we buy, and we will not be benefitted. Now I have fifty bushels of wheat, I take it to town and my wife and children go with me, I get one dollar a bushel as I have done, which is fifty dollars, I give my wife fifteen dollars, she buys what she wants and have things for the children, then I go in and pay taxes of which is thirty dollars and have five dollars left; we all go home happy, the merchant has sold a bill of fifteen dollars and he feels good. Now, I have fifty bushels of wheat we all go to town and sell it for fifty cents a bushel, (but it is only thirty cents in our town now) which is twenty-five dollars, I go in to pay my taxes, it is thirty dollars, I lack five dollars of having money enough to pay it, I have to tell my wife I cannot give her any money; we look at the merchants goods a while and go home not happy, as we are discussing how I am to get the rest of the tax money, and some more to buy a few things we absolutely need. We decide that we will have to sell one of our heifers that we wanted to keep for a cow. We get twelve dollars for the heifer. Then we begin to begin to figure out how we can make the seven dollars left after paying our tax go the farthest. I look in the *Kansas City Star* and find that we can get from fifty cents to one dollar worth more goods there for five dollars than I can of our home merchant, and money is so scarce we have to save all we can. Then I look a little farther in the *Star*, and I find our silver market has been helped by selling so many ounces to England for use in her British India possessions, and I find that one ounce of silver buys as much wheat there now as it did when we coined it ourselves, and it was worth \$1.29 an ounce, and I tell my wife I am going to vote for free silver for I have found out why our wheat is so low. And I tell her to cheer up a little for in two or three months I will have some hogs to sell and there is a book of nice samples of cloth on the stand from Omaha and we can live just as long as our merchant can sit and watch his goods and vote the gold bug ticket, but just as soon as he and enough others vote to make money plenty again, I will buy his goods, for I believe in building up home industries, but when a man can't, he can't that's all.

So you see it is not very hard to figure out these things from your gold bug papers, without any populist speakers or sitting on the corner to be educated.

A. DUBOIS.